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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/764,684	01/23/2004	Jawed Sarkar	7673-P2	9467
7590	02/23/2005		EXAMINER	
Michael B. Martin Patent and Licensing Department Nalco Company 1601 West Diehl Road Naperville, IL 60563-1198			HRUSKOCI, PETER A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1724	
DATE MAILED: 02/23/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/764,684	SARKAR ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Peter A. Hruskoci	1724	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 July 2005 and 04 October 2004.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: ____ .

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 0291665 Rohm. Rohm disclose (see pages 2-8 of translation) a method of clarifying and dewatering an wastewater including sludge substantially as claimed. The claims differ from Rohm as applied above by reciting that the wastewater is an industrial wastewater, industrial sludge, or a specific aerobic digestion sludge. It is submitted that the sludge clarified and dewatered in Rohm is considered patentably indistinguishable from the wastewater and sludges recited in the instant claims. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to utilize the method of Rohm to treat the recited wastewater and sludges, to aid in separating solids from the wastewater and dewatering the sludges.

Claims 5-11 and 14-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 0291665 Rohm as above, and further in view of Schulein et al. 6,001,639. The claims differ from Rohm as applied above by reciting that the enzymes comprise a specific mixture or preparation including endoglucanase. Schulein et al. disclose (see col. 1 lines 20-52, and col. 41 line 63 through col. 42 line 9) that it is known in the art to utilize enzyme preparation including endoglucanase activity to improve degradability in waste water plants. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the method of Rohm by utilizing the recited mixture and preparation in view of the teachings of Schulein et al., to aid in degrading cellulose in the wastewater dewatering the sludges. The specific mixtures and preparations utilized would have

been an obvious matter of process optimization to one skilled in the art, depending on the specific wastewater treated and results desired, absent a sufficient showing of unexpected results.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 0291665 Rohm as above, and further in view of Huhtamaki et al. 5,827,432. The claim differ from Rohm as applied above by reciting that the addition of a coagulant to the wastewater. Huhtamaki et al. disclose (see col. 5 line 29 through col. 7 line 12) that it is known in the art to add a coagulant to aid in separating solid matter from a sludge. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the method of Rohm by addition of a coagulant in view of the teachings of Huhtamaki et al., to aid in separating solids from the wastewater.

Claims 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 0291665 Rohm and Schulein et al. as above, and further in view of Huhtamaki et al. 5,827,432. The claim differ from the references as applied above by reciting that the addition of a coagulant to the wastewater. Huhtamaki et al. disclose (see col. 5 line 29 through col. 7 line 12) that it is known in the art to add a coagulant to aid in separating solid matter from a sludge. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the references as applied above by addition of a coagulant in view of the teachings of Huhtamaki et al., to aid in separating solids from the wastewater.

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sarker et al. 6,733,673 or 6,733,674. Sarker et al. (673) (see col. 1 line 5 through col. 3 line 15) and (674) (see col. 1 line 10 through col. 4 line 32) a method of dewatering a sludge substantially as claimed. The claims differ from Sarker et al. (673) or (674) by reciting that the method includes clarifying industrial wastewater. It is submitted that the industrial sludge dewatered in Sarker et

al. (673) or (674) includes wastewater which appears to be clarified with the dewatering devices utilized to separated coagulated and flocculated solids or sludge from the water. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the method of Sarker et al. (673) or (674), by separating the coagulated and flocculated solids from the water present in the sludge, to produce clarified wastewater.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-20 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,733,673 or claims 1-11 of U.S. Patent 6,733,674. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the instant claims appear to be fully encompassed in the claims of the patents, respectively. It is submitted that the wastewater or sludge, and clarifying of wastewater as recited in the instant claims appears to be included in the claims of the patents.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter A. Hruskoci whose telephone number is (571) 272-1160. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 6:30AM-4:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duane Smith can be reached on (571) 272-1166. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Peter A. Hruskoci
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1724

2/17/05